P

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

FOR THE

MONTH OF MAY 1901.

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1901

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

MADRAS GOVERNMENT

IN THE

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

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FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1901.

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MONTH OF MAY 1901.

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DISPOSAL LIST

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POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE

MONTH OF MAY 1901.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
174	1901. 2nd May	..	..	580	*Cochin Raja's Family.* — Stating that the Governor in Council is pleased to receive the announcement of the birth of a child in His Highness the —.
175	2nd "	..	..	573	*Petition.*—Endorsing paragraph V (10), C. Petition Rules, on — from the Rev. Joseph Payapilly, a Roman Catholic Priest of Chalakudy Church in the diocese of Trichur, requesting that the case of his brother who has been convicted of causing mischief by fire may be reconsidered.
176	3rd "	..	..	576	*Permission to reside in Travancore.* —Granting Mr. George Henry Parker —.
177	3rd "	..	..	587	*Combined Post and Telegraph Office.* — Recording letter from the Superintendent, Madras division, reporting that a — was opened at Puliarai in Travancore on the 21st April 1901.
178	3rd "	..	No. 182 of 1901.	601	*Nayar Brigade.*—Recording letter from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin stating that Lieutenant Butler having reported himself at Trivandrum on the 20th instant has been brought on the strength of the —.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
179	1901. 3rd May	..	..	589	*Customs.* — Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin Revenue department proceedings communicating to the Board of Revenue a notification issued by the Government of India fixing the value of certain articles liable to — duty.
180	4th "	..	..	604	*Chitralis.* — Recording, pending receipt of further communication, letter from the District Magistrate of the Nilgiris stating that the warrants of commitment of Hajum Khán and Diláwar Sháh will be submitted on receipt from the Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral.
181	6th "	..	..	607	*Plague-infected Areas.*—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin Local and Municipal department proceedings ordering the issue of a notification revising the list of —, and stating that persons arriving from such places and those coming from the railway stations notified for the purposes of the passport rules should be required to take out passports.
182	6th "	..	..	609	*Plague.* — Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin Marine department proceedings directing publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of telegram from the Government of India intimating that there has been no case of — in Mauritius since 3rd April.
183	8th "	..	..	611	*Arms Act Rules.*—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin and to the Political officers Judicial department proceedings communicating letter from the Government of India forwarding copy of notification publishing certain amendments in the rules issued under the Indian Arms Act XI of 1878, and directing that the notification be republished in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English and in the several vernaculars.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
184	1901. 8th May	..	..	610	*Petition.* — Endorsing paragraph XIV, C. Petition Rules, on — from Ghaus Muhi-ud-din Husain requesting that the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, may be directed to grant him a pedigree certificate.
185	8th "	..	..	613	*M.R.Ry. A. Subba Rao Avargal.*—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin in continuation of G.O., No. 229, dated 19th April 1901, Judicial department proceedings granting privilege leave for fifteen days to —, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who will on the expiry of his leave join his new appointment in the Cochin State.
186	8th "	..	..	612	*Section 105 of the Civil Service Regulations.* — Recording Financial department proceedings recording letter from the Government of India stating that the note to — has not been cancelled, and that although the section has been reconstructed by addendum No. 52 the note remains unaffected.
187 188	8th "	..	Nos. 658–59 of 1900. No. 774 of 1900.	597	*Memorials.*—Informing the Government of India that the two — from Babaji Ramaji Pandit were forwarded to that Government with letter No. 659, Political, dated 28th September 1900.
189	9th "	..	..	619	*Permission to reside in Travancore.* —Granting Mr. Rowland Charles Feilding —.
190	9th "	..	..	..	*Unanswered References.*—Forwarding to the Government of India, Foreign department, statement of — for the first quarter of 1901.
191	10th "	..	..	617	*Importation of Bombay Salt into the Travancore Darbar.* — Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin Revenue department proceedings permitting the Travancore Darbar to unload six vessels of Bombay salt imported for the State at the port of Cochin, and requesting the Board to issue the necessary instructions in the matter.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
192	1901. 11th May	..	..	621	*Plague Cases in the Madras Presidency.*—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin Local and Municipal department proceedings reporting to the Government of India the number of — for the week ending the 13th April 1901.
193	11th ,,	..	..	622	———Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin Local and Municipal department proceedings reporting to the Government of India the number of — for the week ending the 20th April 1901, and ordering the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of statements showing the cases since August 1898.
194	13th ,,	..	..	630	*Limit of Leave under section 222 of the Civil Service Regulations.*—Recording Pension department proceedings drawing the attention of all officers to section 222 of the Civil Service Regulations fixing a limit of leave which can under no circumstances be exceeded and to which it is undesirable that any approach should be made in any but very exceptional cases.
195	13th ,,	..	..	623	*Petition.* — Endorsing paragraph XV, C. Petition Rules on — from Venkatarama Krishnaswami, Kandyan pensioner, Tanjore, praying that orders may be issued for the payment of arrears of pension due to him for four and a half months.
196	15th ,,	..	..	632	*Plague in Mauritius.*—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin Marine department proceedings ordering the publication of a notification directing the reimposition of the regulations under the Venice Sanitary Convention at all ports in the Madras Presidency against arrivals from Mauritius.
197	15th ,,	..	..	641	*Plague cases in the Madras Presidency.* — Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin Local and Municipal department proceedings reporting to the Government of India the number of — for the week ending the 27th April 1901 and ordering the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of statements showing the cases since August 1898.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
198	1901. 15th May	..	..	642	*Plague-infected Areas*.—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin Local and Municipal department proceedings ordering the issue of a notification revising the list of — and stating that persons arriving from such places and those coming from the railway stations notified for the purposes of the passport rules should be required to take out passports.
199	15th „	..	..	638	*Plague*. — Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin Marine department proceedings ordering publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, telegram from the Ambassador at Constantinople intimating the withdrawal of prohibition against entry of Shiite pilgrims from India.
200	15th „	..	..	637	"*Westmere*," *Ootacamund*. — Recording Public Works department proceedings directing that the building known as — be set aside, with effect from 15th July 1901, as a bungalow for the use of public officers on duty, at a fee of Rs. 2 per day, and stating that applications for the occupation of the building should be made to the Sub-Divisional officer, Consulting Architect's division, Nilgiris.
201	15th „	..	..	639	*Cart-road from the Chinnar river to Munaar in Travancore territory*. —Communicating to the Resident in Travancore, for report, Public Works department proceedings requesting that it may be ascertained when the Darbar proposes to commence and complete the —, and whether the Darbar is prepared to allot in the current year half the cost of the bridge over the Chinnar river.
202	15th „	..	..	602	*Administration Report*. — Forwarding to the Government of India two advance copies of the — of the Sandur State for the official year 1900–1901.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
203	1901. 15th May	..	..	631	*Administration Report.*— Forwarding to the Government of India two advance copies of the — of the Travanore State for the official year 1899–1900 with the budget estimate for 1901–1902.
204	16th "	..	..	644	*Permission to reside in Travancore.*—Granting Mr. Peter Euston.
205	17th "	..	..	647	*Kandyan Pensioner.*—Communicating to the Government Agent, Tanjore, for report petition from — Bangaru Subbammal praying that early orders may be issued for the transfer of her pension to the Madura district.
206	17th "	..	..	643	*Administration Report.* — Forwarding to the Government of India two advance copies of the — of the Cochin State for the official year 1899–1900.
207	20th "	..	..	654	*Mr. C. A. Smith.*—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore, for the necessary action, Local and Municipal department proceedings requesting the Resident in Travancore to forward to —, late Member of the Cuddalore Municipality and Executive Engineer, South Arcot district, a copy of the resolution of the Cuddalore Municipal Council placing on record its high appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the council by that officer.
208	20th "	..	..	655	*Plague cases in the Madras Presidency.*—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin Local and Municipal department proceedings reporting to the Government of India the number of — for the week ending 4th May 1901, and ordering the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of statements showing the cases since August 1898.
209	21st "	..	..	656	*Petition.*—Endorsing paragraph V (3) of C Petition Rules on — from M.R.Ry. D. Vedagiriah, Diwan Peishkar of Venkatagiri Samasthanam, applying for a copy of an extract from a letter from the Collector of Nellore as far as it relates to the hereditary titles of the Rajas of Venkatagiri Samasthanam.
210	21st "	..	..	661	*Birth of a Child in the Cochin Raja's Family.*— Stating that the Governor in Council is pleased to receive the announcement of the —.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
211	1901. 22nd May	..	..	662	*Marriage Registrar, Travancore.*—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore Public department proceedings appointing Mr. A. W. L. Vernede, Acting Superintendent and District Magistrate, Cardamom Hills, Travancore, to be a Marriage Registrar in respect of that State, and requesting the Resident to report to Government upon the return of Mr. J. Sealy, with a view to the cancellation of the present appointment.
212	22nd "	..	..	665	*Communications to Native Chiefs.*—Recording letter from the Political Agent, Pudukkóttai, stating that no communication was made to the Diwan of Pudukkóttai on the subject of the letter from the Government of India dealt with in G.O., No. 591, Judicial, dated 18th April 1901, regarding —.
213	23rd "	..	No. 207 of 1901.	670	*Nayar Brigade.*—Recording letter from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin reporting that Lieutenant J. Hodgkinson reported himself at Trivandrum and has been posted to the 2nd Battalion of the —.
214	29th "	..	..	677	*Plague Cases in the Madras Presidency.* — Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin Local and Municipal department proceedings reporting to the Government of India the number of — for the week ending the 11th May 1901, and ordering the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*
215	30th "	..	..	675	*Occupation by Government Officials of Residences provided for them.*—Recording Public Works department proceedings stating, with remarks, that Native officers must pay rent for the Government quarters attached to the office they hold, and that any officer, whether European or Native, misusing or damaging a Government residence, or any part of it, or making it unfit for occupation by his successor, will be held liable to pay the cost of all repairs and restoration that may be necessary.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
216	1901. 31st May	..	..	660	*Prince Kochuni Thampuran of the Cochin Raja's Family.* — Stating that Government regrets to receive the announcement of the death of — on the 26th April 1901.

Government {1901} of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd. } 1901. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 268, 6th May 1901.

MAY.

The Cochin Opium Regulation.

Stating that the Government has no advice to offer in regard to the draft of — as revised.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following paper:—

G.O., Mis. No. 491, Political, dated 7th August 1900.

Read—the following papers :—

From G. T. MACKENZIE, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trivandrum, 5th May 1900, Ref. on C. No. 1188.

I have the honour to forward, herewith, for the orders of Government, the accompanying draft Regulation to amend the law relating to opium and ganja which it is proposed to enact in Cochin. The Regulation is much needed and I see no objection to its provisions. A copy of the Diwan's letter, dated 17th April 1900, on the subject is also enclosed.

ENCLOSURE.

From P. RAJAGOPALACHARI, Esq., Diwan of Cochin, to the Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated 17th April 1900, Ref. on C. No. 2524.

I have the honour to forward, herewith, for favour of approval, two copies of a draft Regulation to amend the law relating to opium and ganja in Cochin.

2. As I have pointed out in my letter, dated 14th December 1899, Ref. on C. No. 642, the opium and ganja monopoly in this State is regulated by His Highness' Proclamation of 1036 M.E. It is a simple piece of legislative enactment which merely lays down that the monopoly to vend opium and ganja shall be sold periodically by public auction to the highest bidder and also authorizes the Diwan to frame rules under the proclamation to regulate their sale. The rules so framed are also meagre. They merely prescribe the maximum prices at which the drugs are to be sold by the contractor, the punishment to be imposed on dealers in contraband opium and ganja and the manner in which the contraband articles seized are to be disposed of. These provisions are found to be inadequate for the efficient administration of the opium and ganja revenue, and the accompanying draft Regulation is intended to supply the deficiency.

The Regulation has been drafted entirely on the lines of the British Indian Opium Act I of 1878, the only difference being that its provisions are made applicable to the cultivation, sale, etc., of ganja as well. As neither opium nor ganja is grown or manufactured in Cochin, but is all imported, and as the opium and ganja monopoly is now sold as a single farm, and as the transactions relating to both are of the same nature, it has been considered sufficient to regulate them by a single enactment, instead of legislating separately for the two. If this view commends itself to you, and the draft Regulation is approved of, I shall submit it to His Highness the Raja with a view to have it passed into law.

Endt. R. No. 1014.

Referred to the Board of Revenue for favour of remarks.

OOTACAMUND,
29*th May* 1900.

G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Mis. No. 3294, dated 18th July 1900.

Read—Government endorsement, R. No. 1014, dated 29th May 1900.

Resolution—Mis. No. 3294, dated 18th July 1900.

With reference to the Government endorsement read above, the Board begs to submit a memorandum showing the chief points of difference between the Indian Opium Act I of 1878 and the draft of the proposed Cochin Opium Regulation. The Regulation apparently is sufficient to meet the needs of Cochin, but probably a separate Act dealing with ganja drafted on the lines of the Madras Abkári Act I of 1886 would be better, as it would secure the following additional provisions, namely, (1) preliminary inquiry by Excise officers before prosecution, (2) the separate disposal of the privileges of the vend of opium and ganja, and (3) obligation on the part of landholders to give information of illicit cultivation of the hemp plant. But the whole abkári policy of Cochin, though on the point of being dealt with, will take some time for settlement, and meanwhile the Board sees no reason why this draft Regulation should not be passed into law as it stands at present.

2. As the ganja plant is not reported to be grown in the Cochin State, the Board takes this opportunity of suggesting that all ganja required for consumption in the State may be obtained from one of the Government storehouses in this Presidency on payment of the prescribed rates of excise duty. A similar arrangement has been proposed to the Darbar in respect of opium—*vide* G.O., Mis. No. 1659 (Confidential No. 90), dated 25th June 1900. At the same time and as the Darbar has no intention of growing its own opium or ganja, the Board would suggest that a provision be inserted in the Regulation authorizing the uprooting of all plants—poppy or ganja—found in the State in lieu of section 22 of the proposed Regulation which is adopted from an Act framed for use in poppy-growing districts among other places.

(True Extract.)

C. G. TODHUNTER,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with two enclosures.

APPENDIX.

MEMORANDUM showing the chief points of difference between Act I of 1878 and the draft of the proposed Cochin Opium Regulation.

Indian Opium Act I of 1878.	*Cochin Opium Regulation.*
The Act relates only to opium.	The Regulation covers both opium and bhang.
Section 3.	*Section* 3.—The word "Opium" has been defined so as to include bhang (or ganja) and intoxicating drugs prepared from the ganja plant.

Indian Opium Act I of 1878.	*Cochin Opium Regulation.*
The term "Magistrate" means in the Presidency towns a Presidency Magistrate and elsewhere a Magistrate of the first class or (when specially empowered by the local Government to try cases under the Act) a Magistrate of the second class.	The term "Magistrate" has been defined to mean a Magistrate of the first or second class.
Section 4.	*Section* 4.—Provision has been made for prohibiting the cultivation of the ganja plant except as permitted by the Regulation or by ruels to be framed thereunder.
Section 5.	*Section* 5.—Section 5 (*a*) provides for the framing of rules for regulating the cultivation of the ganja plant also.
Section 5 (*f*) provides for the framing of rules in the matter of farming of duties leviable on the sales of opium by retail.	There is no such provision in the Regulation.
The proviso to section 5 directs "that no duty shall be levied under any such rule on any opium imported and on which a duty is imposed by or under the law relating to sea customs for the time being in force or under section 6."	There is no similar proviso in the Cochin Regulation.
Section 6.—This section deals with the question of levying duty on opium imported by land.	There is no corresponding section in the Cochin Regulation.
Section 8.—Power to make rules relating to warehouses.	*Section* 7.—The word "makes" is a typographical error for "make".
Twelve months have been fixed as the latest period within which duty or fees leviable on opium warehoused should be paid.	The term for the payment of duty or fees has not been fixed in the Cochin Regulation. It reserves power to fix the period.
Section 9.—No provision has been made in this section for punishing a person who contravenes any rule made and notified under section 7.	*Section* 8.—Provision has been made in the section for such cases Illicit cultivation of the ganja plant is also made punishable under this section.
Section 10.	*Section* 9.—The word "as" in the last sentence of this section is a typographical error for "an".
Section 11.	*Section* 10.—This section provides also for the confiscation of ganja plants cultivated without license.
Section 12.—This section contains no provision for the confiscation of opium in cases where the offenders are *discharged*.	*Section* 11.—Provision has been made for such cases in the Cochin Regulation.
The officer ordering confiscation has the power of giving the owner of the thing liable to be confiscated an option to pay, in lieu of confiscation, such fine as the officer thinks fit.	There is no such power reserved under this Regulation.
A Collector, Deputy Commissioner or any other officer authorized by the local Government in this behalf is competent to inquire and determine cases and order confiscation where an offence against this Act has been committed, but the offender is not known or cannot be found or when opium not in the possession of any person cannot be satisfactorily accounted for.	Only Magistrates are authorized to determine such cases.
Section 14.—Among others, officers of the *Revenue* department may be authorized to exercise powers under this section.	*Section* 13.—Among other officers, officers of the *Land Revenue* department may be authorized. The words "Section nineteen" in this section appear to be an error for "Section ten".
Section 15.	*Section* 14.—The words "Section nineteen" in this section appear to be an error for "Section ten".

Indian Opium Act I of 1878.	*Cochin Opium Regulation.*
Section 18.	*Section* 17.—The previous sanction of the Diwan is necessary to the prosecution of persons who make vexatious entries, searches and arrests. There is no similar provision in the British Act.
Section 21.—Reports of arrests or seizures have to be made to immediate official superiors *within 48 hours.*	*Section* 20.—The reports have to be made *within 24 hours.*
Section 23.	*Section* 21.—This section has been wrongly numbered 22.
Section 22.—This section lays down the procedure to be followed in the case of illegal poppy cultivation. There is no such provision in regard to the illicit cultivation of the hemp plant.	*Section* 22.—The procedure prescribed in this section in the case of illegal cultivation of the poppy is made applicable to cases of illegal cultivation of the ganja plant also.
Section 24.	*Section* 23.—No power has been reserved to frame rules to regulate the farming of duties leviable on the sale of opium by retail under section 5. But section 23 lays down the procedure to be followed by a farmer applying to a Peishkar for the recovery of amounts due to him. The powers exercised by a Collector in British India are proposed to be conferred on the Peishkar in Cochin.
Section 25.	*Section* 24.—The wording of section 25 of the Indian Opium Act has reference to the definitions in the Contract Act which is not applicable in Cochin. The section might, with advantage, be amended to suit local conditions. The word "be" has been omitted in the third line.

In Cochin, the Diwan is authorized to exercise the power conferred on the local Government and the Governor-General under the British Indian Act.

Order—Mis. No. 491, Political, dated 7th August 1900.

With reference to section 3 (*a*) of the draft Regulation the Resident in Travancore and Cochin will draw the attention of the Darbar to the fact that "opium" means only the juice of the poppy and cannot with propriety be made to include ganja or any other intoxicating drug prepared from another plant: hence the Darbar should be advised to retain the proper meaning of the word in the Regulation and to provide by suitable drafting for the produce of the Indian hemp (*Cannabis sativa* var. *Indica*) under the head of "Intoxicating drugs", as in the Madras Abkári Act I of 1886.

2. As the Cochin Darbar has no intention of growing its own opium or ganja, it may be suggested to the Darbar, for consideration, that, in lieu of section 22 of the draft Regulation, which is adopted from an Act framed for use in poppy-growing districts, among other places, a provision be inserted authorizing the uprooting within a certain time of any plants of poppy or Indian hemp found in the State.

3. The following typographical errors may be brought to the notice of the Darbar:—

Section 10 (*d*).—The words "shall be liable to confiscation" should form a new line.

Section 14 (*a*).—The words "Section nineteen" should, apparently, be "Section ten".

Section 21 is wrongly numbered 22.

There are also several misspellings.

4. In connection with this proposed regulation it has been suggested by the Board of Revenue that all ganja required for consumption in the State may be obtained

from one of the Government storehouses in this Presidency on payment of the prescribed rates of excise duty. The Resident will be requested to ascertain and report the views of the Darbar on this suggestion.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
,, Revenue Department.

READ—also the following paper :—

From G. T. MACKENZIE, Esq., I.C.S., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Peermaad, 23rd March 1901, Ref. on C. No. 797.

The Cochin Darbar has had under consideration a draft regulation to amend the existing opium law in the Cochin State. Government in G.O. No. 491, dated 1st August 1900, suggested some alterations in that draft and those suggestions were duly communicated to the Darbar. The Diwan of Cochin now informs me that he has come to the conclusion that the safest course for the Darbar is to enact its opium law in as exact an accordance as possible with the corresponding law in British India and with only such modifications as are really necessary to suit the local requirements. He has accordingly forwarded a revised draft, copy enclosed, which closely follows the British Indian Act No. I of 1878 as amended by Act XII of 1891. The alteration suggested by Government in paragraph 2 of the Government Order quoted above has been adopted, and excepting this the revised draft, as compared with the British Act, exhibits very few important variations.

2. The Diwan points out that sections 4 and 5 as well as section 22 of the British Act refer to illegal cultivation of poppy or illegal manufacture of opium : and as no portion of the Cochin State is fit for poppy cultivation, and also as the Darbar has no intention of manufacturing its own opium some of the provisions contained in the above three sections have been either omitted or modified in the Cochin draft regulation. For instance, section 5 of the Cochin draft regulation has been so framed as to correspond to section 4 of the British Act so far as prohibiting the illicit possession, etc., of opium : similarly, section 6 of the former corresponds to section 5 of the latter and authorizes the Diwan to make rules consistent with the regulation to permit and regulate the possession, etc., of opium, and section 22 of the British Act has been omitted altogether. On the other hand, explicit provision is made in section 4 prohibiting absolutely all cultivation of poppy and manufacture of opium, and requiring, within one month after the regulation comes into force, the uprooting of all poppy plants that *may* be growing within the State : and section 9, which corresponds to section 9 of the British Indian Act, penalizes not only the illicit possession, etc., of opium, but also such cultivation of poppy and manufacture of opium.

3. The other variations are—(*a*) section 6 of the British Act has been omitted in the draft as there is no necessity for such a provision in Cochin ; (*b*) two new definitions have been added in section 3 of the draft, viz., the word "Diwan" is defined so as to include an acting or officiating Diwan, and the word "Peishkar" is defined in such a way as to enable the Diwan if necessary to authorise the Superintendent of Excise Revenue to exercise any or all the functions of a Peishkar under the regulation ; (*c*) the word "Diwan" has been substituted for the expressions "Local Government" and "Governor-General in Council" in places where the latter expressions occur in the British Act ; (*d*) in section 19 of the draft, which corresponds to section 19 of the British Act, provision is made to enable only Magistrates to issue warrants for the arrest of persons suspected of having committed an offence under the regulation ; and (*e*) a new provision has been made in section 25 of the draft, rendered necessary by the fact that the Cochin Criminal Procedure Code does not provide that sections 55 to 61 of the Penal Code shall apply to fines imposed under special and local laws.

4. The administration of the opium revenue of the Cochin State is far from satisfactory, and as no real improvement can be made in that direction without an opium law such as that contemplated in the draft regulation now submitted, the Darbar is anxious to have it passed as early as possible. I have therefore the honour to request that Government may be pleased to pass early orders upon this revised draft.

Order—No. 268, Political, dated 6th May 1901.

The Government have no advice to offer in regard to the draft as it now stands.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Resident in Cochin.

APPENDIX.

I.

Regulation of 107 .

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to opium: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Cochin Opium Regulation of 107 ."

Local extent and commencement.

It shall extend to such taluks or other local areas of the Cochin State, as the Diwan may, from time to time, by notification in the Sirkar Gazette, direct: and it shall come into force in such taluks or other local areas, on such day as the Diwan in like manner directs in this behalf.

Repeal.

2. On and from the date this Regulation comes into force in any taluk or other local area, the proclamation dated 30th Mithunam 1036, Section 38 of Regulation III of 1010, and Regulation I of 1053, so far as they relate to opium, shall be repealed.

Interpretation clause.

3. In this Regulation, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Opium."

(*a*) "Opium" includes also poppy heads, preparations or admixtures of opium, and intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy:

"Magistrate."

(*b*) "Magistrate" means a Magistrate of the first or second class:

"Import"

(*c*) "Import" means to bring into the Cochin State from sea, or from any territory outside the Cochin State:

"Export."

(*d*) "Export" means to take out of the Cochin State to sea, or to any territory outside the Cochin State:

"Transport."

(*e*) "Transport" means to remove from one place to another within the Cochin State:

"Diwan."

(*f*) "Diwan" includes an acting or officiating Diwan.

"Peishkar."

(*g*) "Peishkar" means the Peishkar of a division, and includes an acting Peishkar, or any officer placed by the Diwan in temporary charge of a division, or any officer declared by the Diwan to be a Peishkar under this Regulation.

Prohibition of poppy cultivation or manufacture of opium.

4. No one shall hereafter—

(*a*) cultivate the poppy, or
(*b*) manufacture opium.

Within a month after this Regulation comes into force, the owner or occupier of any land on which plants of poppy may be growing shall uproot and destroy the same.

Prohibition of possession, etc., of opium.

5. Except as permitted by this Regulation or by rules framed hereunder, no one shall—

(*a*) possess opium,
(*b*) transport opium,
(*c*) import or export opium, or
(*d*) sell opium.

Power to make rules to permit such matters.

6. The Diwan may, from time to time, by notification in the Sirkar Gazette, make rules consistent with this Regulation, to permit absolutely or subject to the payment of duty or to any other conditions, and to regulate within the whole or any specified part of the Cochin State, all or any of the following matters:—

(*a*) the possession of opium,
(*b*) the transport of opium,
(*c*) the import or export of opium, and
(*d*) the sale of opium, and the farm of duties leviable on the sale of opium by retail:

Provided that no duty shall be levied under any such rule on any opium imported and on which a duty is imposed by or under the Sirkar notifications relating to Sea Customs for the time being in force.

Warehousing of opium.

7. The Diwan may, by notification in the Sirkar Gazette,

(*a*) declare any place to be a warehouse for all or any opium legally imported, whether before or after the payment of any duty leviable thereon, into the Cochin State or any specified part thereof, or intended to be exported thence, and

(*b*) cancel any such declaration.

So long as any declaration under clause (*a*) remains in force, the owner of all such opium shall be bound to deposit it in such warehouse.

Power to make rules relating to warehouses.

8. The Diwan may, from time to time, by notification in the Sirkar Gazette, make rules consistent with this Regulation, to regulate the safe custody of opium warehoused under Section seven, the levy of fees for such warehousing, the removal of such opium for sale or export, and the manner in which it shall be disposed of if any duty or fees leviable on it be not paid within twelve months from the date of warehousing the same.

Penalty for illegal cultivation of poppy, manufacture, possession, etc., of opium.

9. Any person who, in contravention of this Regulation, or of any rule made under Section six or Section eight,

(*a*) cultivates the poppy, or
(*b*) manufactures opium, or
(*c*) possesses opium, or
(*d*) transports opium, or
(*e*) imports or exports opium, or
(*f*) sells opium, or
(*g*) omits to warehouse opium, or removes or does any act in respect of warehoused opium,

and any person who otherwise contravenes any such rule shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished for each such offence with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Presumption in prosecutions under Section nine.

10. In prosecutions under Section nine, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that all opium for which the accused person is unable to account satisfactorily is opium in respect of which he has committed an offence under this Regulation.

Confiscation of opium.

11. In any case in which an offence under Section nine has been committed,

(*a*) the poppy so cultivated,

(*b*) the opium in respect of which any offence under the same Section has been committed,

(*c*) where, in the case of an offence under clause (*d*) or (*e*) of the same Section, the offender is transporting, importing or exporting any opium exceeding the quantity (if any) which he is permitted to transport, import or export as the case may be, the whole of the opium which he is transporting, importing or exporting,

(*d*) where, in the case of an offence under clause (*f*) of the same Section, the offender has in his possession any opium other than the opium in respect of which the offence has been committed, the whole of such other opium,

shall be liable to confiscation.

The vessels, packages and coverings in which any opium liable to confiscation under this Section is found, and the other contents (if any) of the vessel or package in which such opium may be concealed, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall likewise be liable to confiscation.

Order of confiscation by whom to be made.

12. When the offender is convicted, or when the person charged with an offence in respect of any opium is acquitted or discharged but the Magistrate decides that the opium is liable to confiscation, such confiscation may be ordered by the Magistrate.

Whenever confiscation is authorised by this Regulation, the officer ordering it may give the owner of the thing liable to be confiscated an option to pay, in lieu of confiscation, such fine as the officer thinks fit.

When an offence against this Regulation has been committed, but the offender is not known or cannot be found, or when opium not in the possession of any person cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, the case shall be enquired into and determined by the Peishkar, who may order such confiscation: Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing the things intended to be confiscated, or without hearing the persons (if any) claiming any right thereto, and the evidence (if any) which they produce in support of their claims.

Power to make rules regarding disposal of things confiscated, and rewards.

13. The Diwan may, from time to time, by notification in the Sirkar Gazette, make rules consistent with this Regulation, to regulate—

(a) the disposal of all things confiscated under this Regulation, and

(b) the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Regulation.

Power to enter, arrest and seize on information that opium is unlawfully kept in any enclosed place.

14. Any officer of any of the departments of Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium or Land Revenue, superior in rank to a peon or constable who may in right of his office be authorised by the Diwan in this behalf, and who has reason to believe, from personal knowledge or from information given by any person and taken down in writing, that opium liable to confiscation under this regulation is manufactured, kept or concealed in any building, vessel or enclosed place, may, between sunrise and sunset,

(a) enter into any such building, vessel or place,

(b) in case of resistance, break open any door and remove any other obstacle to such entry,

(c) seize such opium and all materials used in the manufacture thereof, and any other thing which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under Section eleven, and

(d) detain and search, and if he thinks proper, arrest, any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence relating to such opium under this Regulation.

Power to seize opium in open places.

15. Any officer of any rank or grade in any of the departments of Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium or Land Revenue, may—

(a) seize in any open place or in transit, any opium or other thing which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under Section eleven,

(b) detain and search any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence under this Regulation, and if such person has opium in his possession, arrest him and any other person or persons in his company.

Searches how made.

16. All searches under Section fourteen or Section fifteen shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force.

Officers to assist each other.

17. The officers of the several departments mentioned in Section fourteen shall, upon notice given or request made, be legally bound to assist each other in carrying out the provisions of this Regulation.

Vexatious entries, searches, seizures and arrests.

18. Any officer of any of the said departments who, without reasonable ground of suspicion, enters or searches, or causes to be entered or searched, any building, vessel or place, or vexatiously or unnecessarily seizes the property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any opium or other thing liable to confiscation under this regulation, or vexatiously and unnecessarily detains, searches or arrests any person, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Issue of warrants.

19. Any Magistrate may issue his warrant for the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe to have committed an offence relating to opium, or for the search, whether by day or night, of any building, vessel or place in which he has reason to believe opium liable to confiscation to be kept or concealed.

All warrants issued under this section shall be executed in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Disposal of person arrested or thing seized.

20. Every person arrested, and all things seized, under Section fourteen or Section fifteen, shall be forwarded without delay to the officer in charge of the nearest police station, and every person arrested and things seized under Section nineteen shall be forwarded without delay to the Magistrate by whom the warrant was issued.

Every officer to whom any person or thing is forwarded under this section shall, with all convenient despatch, take such measures as may be necessary for the disposal according to law, of such person or thing.

Report of arrests or seizures.

21. Whenever any officer makes any arrest or seizure under this Regulation, he shall, within forty-eight hours next after such arrest or seizure, make a full report of all the particulars of such arrest or seizure to his immediate official superior.

Recovery of arrears, of fees, duties, &c.

22. Any arrear of any fee or duty imposed under this Regulation or any rule made hereunder, and any arrear due from any farmer of opium revenue, may be recovered from the person primarily liable to pay the same to the Sirkar, or from his surety, if any, as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Farmer may apply to Peishkar or other officer to recover amount due to him by licensee.

23. When any amount is due to a farmer of opium revenue from his licensee in respect of a license, such farmer may make an application to the Peishkar, praying him to recover such amount on behalf of the applicant; and on receiving such application, the Peishkar may in his discretion recover such amount as if it were an arrear of land revenue, and shall pay any amount so recovered to the applicant :

Provided that the execution of any process issued by the Peishkar for the recovery of such amount shall be stayed if the licensee institutes a suit in the Civil Court to contest the demand of the farmer, and furnishes security to the satisfaction of the Peishkar for the payment of the amount which such Court may adjudge to be due from him to such farmer :

Provided also that nothing contained in this section or done thereunder shall affect the right of any farmer of opium revenue to recover by suit in the Civil Court or otherwise any amount due to him from such licensee.

Recover of penalties due under bond

24. When any person in compliance with any rule made hereunder gives a bond for the performance of any duty or act, such duty or act shall be deemed to be a public duty, or an act in which the public are interested, as the case may be, and upon breach of the condition of such bond by him, the whole sum named therein as the amount to be paid in case of such breach may be recovered from him as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Sections fifty-five to sixty-one of the Cochin Penal Code to apply.

25. The provisions of Sections fifty-five to sixty-one, both inclusive, of the Cochin Penal Code, shall apply to all fines imposed under this Regulation.

II

REGULATION OF 107 .

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to Opium and Bhang . It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Cochin Opium Regulation, of 1075.

Local extent and commencement.

It shall extend to such taluqs or other local areas of the Cochin State, and shall come into force from such date, as the Diwan may, by notification in the Sirkar Gazette, direct.

Repeal.

2. The Proclamation relating to opium and bhang, dated 30th Mithunam 1036, and Section thirty-eight of Regulation III of 1010 so far as it relates to the smuggling of opium and bhang, shall be considered to have been repealed where and when this Regulation comes into force.

Interpretation clause.

3. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnan in the subject or context :—

"Opium".

(a) "Opium" includes also bhang (or ganja), poppy heads and ganja plants, preparations or admixtures of opium or bhang, and intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy or the ganja plant ;

"Magistrate".

(b) "Magistrate" means a Magistrate of the first or second class ;

"Import".

(c) "Import" means to bring into the Cochin State from sea, or from any territory outside the Cochin State ;

"Export".

(d) "Export" means to take out of the Cochin State to sea, or to any territory outside the Cochin State ;

"Transport".

(e) "Transport" means to remove from one place to another within the Cochin State.

Prohibition of poppy cultivation and possession, etc., of opium.

4. Except as permitted by this Regulation, or by rules framed hereunder, no one shall—

(a) cultivate the poppy or ganja plant,
(b) manufacture opium,
(c) possess opium,
(d) transport opium,
(e) import or export opium, or
(f) sell opium.

Power to make rules to permit such matters.

5. The Diwan may, from time to time, by notification in the Sirkar Gazette, make rules consistent with this Regulation, to permit absolutely, or subject to the payment of duty or to any other conditions, and to regulate within the whole or any specified part of the Cochin State, all or any of the following matters :—

(a) the cultivation of the poppy or the ganja plant,
(b) the manufacture of opium,
(c) the possession of opium,
(d) the transport of opium,
(e) the import or export of opium, and
(f) the sale of opium.

Warehousing of opium.

6. The Diwan may, by notification in the Sirkar Gazette,

(a) order the establishment of warehouses for opium legally imported into, or intended to be exported from, the Cochin State ;

(b) declare any place to be a warehouse for all or any opium legally imported, whether before or after the payment of any duty leviable thereon, into the Cochin State or any specified part thereof ; and

(c) cancel any order under clause (a) or any declaration under clause (b).

So long as any declaration under clause (b) remains in force, the owner of all such opium shall be bound to deposit it in such warehouse.

Power to make rules relating to warehouses.

7. The Diwan may, from time to time, by notification in the Sirkar Gazette, makes rules consistent with this Regulation, to regulate the safe custody of opium warehoused under Section six ; the levy of fees for such warehousing ; the removal of such opium for sale or export ; and the manner in which it shall be disposed of if any duty of fees leviable on it be not paid within a fixed time from the date of warehousing the same.

Penalty for illegal cultivation of poppy, possession, etc., of opium.

8. Any person who, in contravention of this Regulation, or of any rule made and notified under Section five, six or seven,

(a) cultivates the poppy or the ganja plant, or
(b) manufactures opium, or
(c) possesses opium, or
(d) transports opium, or
(e) imports or exports opium, or
(f) sells opium, or
(g) omits to warehouse opium, or removes or does any act in respect of warehoused opium,

and any person who otherwise contravenes any such rule, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished for each such offence with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both,

and when a fine is imposed, the convicting Magistrate shall direct the offender to be imprisoned in default of payment of the fine for a term which may extend to six months, and such imprisonment shall be in excess of any other imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced.

Presumption in prosecutions under section eight.

9. In prosecutions under Section eight, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that all opium for which the accused person is unable to account satisfactorily is opium in respect of which he has committed as offence under this Regulation.

Confication of opium.

10. In any case in which an offence under Section eight has been committed,—

(*a*) the poppy or ganja plant so cultivated,

(*b*) the opium in respect of which any offence under the said section has been committed;

(*c*) where, in the case of an offence under clause (*d*) or (*e*) of the said section, the offender is transporting, importing, or exporting any opium exceeding the quantity (if any) which he is permitted to transport, import, or export, as the case may be, the whole of the opium which he is transporting, importing, or exporting.

(*d*) where in the case of an offence under clause (*f*) of the same section, the offender has in his possession any opium other than the opium in respect of which the offence has been comitted, the whole of such other opium; shall be liable to confiscation.

The vessels, packages, and coverings in which any opium liable to confiscation under this section is found, and the other contents (if any) of the vessel or package in which such opium may be concealed, and the animals and conveyances used in carring it, shall likewise be liable to confiiscation.

Order of confiscation by whom to be made.

11. When the offender is convicted, or when the person charged with an offence in respect of any opium is acquitted or discharged, but the Magistrate decides that the opium is liable to confiscation, such confiscation may be ordered by the Magistrate.

When an offence against this Regulation has been committed, but the offender is not known or cannot be found, or when opium not in the possession of any person cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, the case shall be enquired into and determined by the Magistrate, who may order such confiscation: Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing the things intended to be cohfiiscated, or without hearing the persons (if any) claiming any right thereto, and the evidence (if any) which they produce in support of their claims.

Power to make rules regarding disposal of things confiscated, and rewards.

12. The Diwan may, from time to time, by notification in the Sirkar Gazette, make rules consistent with this Regulation, to regulate—

(*a*) the disposal of all things confiscated under this Regulation; and

(*b*) the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Regulation.

Power to enter, arrest and seize on information that opium is unlawfully kept in any enclosed place.

13. Any officer of any of the departments of Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium, or Land Revenue, superior in rank to a peon or constable, who may, in right of his office, be authorised by the Diwan in this behalf, and who has reason to believe, from personal knowledge or from information given by any person and taken down in writing, that opium liable to confiscation under this Regulation is manufactured, kept, or concealed in any building, vessel, or enclosed place, may, between sunrise and sunset—

(*a*) enter into any such building, vessel, or place;

(*b*) in case of resistance, break open any door, and remove any other obstacle to such entry;

(c) seize such opium and all materials used in the manufacture thereof, and any other thing which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under Section nineteen ; and

(d) detain and search, and if he thinks proper, arrest, any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence relating to such opium.

Power to seize opium in open places.

14. Any officer of any of the said departments may—

(a) seize in any open place or in transit, any opium or other thing which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under Section nineteen ;

(b) detain and search any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence under this Regulation, and if such person has opium in his possession, arrest him and any other person or persons in his company.

Searches how made.

15. All searches under Section thirteen or fourteen shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force.

Officers to assist each other.

16. The officers of the several departments mentioned in Section thirteen shall, upon notice given or request made, be legally bound to assist each other in carrying out the provisions of this Regulation.

Vexatious entries, searches, seizures, and arrests.

17. Any officer of any of the said departments who, without reasonable grounds for suspicion, enters or searches, or causes to be entered or searched, any building, vessel, or place, or vexatiously or unnecessarily seizes the property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any opium or other thing liable to confiscation under this Regulation, or vexatiously and unnecessariy detains, searches, or arrests any person, shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, provided that the previous sanction of the Diwan has been obtained to such a prosecution.

Issue of warrants.

18. A Magistrate, or other officer authorized by the Diwan in this behalf either personally or in virtue of office, may issue his warrant for the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe to have committed an offence relating to opium, or for the search, whether by day or night, of any building, vessel, or place in which he has reason to believe opium liable to confiscation to be kept or concealed.

All warrants issued under this section shall be executed in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Disposal of person arrested or thing seized.

19. Every person arrested, and things seized, under Section thirteen or Section fourteen shall be forwarded without delay to the officer of the nearest police station, and every person arrested and thing seized under Section eighteen shall be forwarded without delay to the officer by whom the warrant was issued.

Every officer to whom any person or thing is forwarded under this section shall, with all convenient despatch, take such measures as may be necessary, for the disposal according to law, of such person or thing.

Report of arrests of seizures.

20. Whenever any officer makes an arrest or seizure under this Regulation, he shall, within 24 hours next after such arrest or seizure, make a full report of all the particulars of such arrest or seizure to his immediate official superior.

Recovery of arrears of fes, duties, &c.

22. Any arrear of any fee or duty imposed under this Regulation, or any rule made hereunder, and any arrear due from any farmer of opium revenue, may be recoverd from the person primarily liable to pay the same to the Sirkar, or from his surety (if any), as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Procedure in case of illegal poppy cultivation.

22. In the case of alleged illegal cultivation of the poppy or the ganja plant, the crop shall not be removed, but shall, pending the disposal of the case, be attached by an officer superior in rank to a peon or constable, who may in right of his office be authorised by the Diwan in this behalf; and such officer shall require the cultivator to give bail in a

reasonable amount (to be fixed by such officer) for his appearance before the Magistrate by whom the case is to be disposed of, and such cultivator shall not be arrested unless within a reasonable time he fails to give such bail.

Farmer may apply to Peishkar or other officer to recover amount due to him by licensee.

23. When any amount is due to a farmer of opium revenue from his licensee, in respect of a license, such farmer may make an application to the Peishkar of the division or other officer so authorised by the Diwan in this behalf, praying such officer to recover such amount on behalf of the applicant; and on receiving such application, such Peishkar or other officer may in his discretion recover such amount as if it were an arrear of land revenue, and shall pay any amount so recovered to the applicant:

Provided that the execution of any process issued by such Peishkar or other officer for the recovery of such amount, shall be stayed if the licensee institutes a suit in the Civil Court to try the demand of the farmer, and furnishes security to the satisfaction of such officer for the payment of the amount which such Court may adjudge to be due from him to such farmer.

Provided also that nothing contained in this section or done thereunder shall affect the right of any farmer of opium revenue to recover by suit in the Civil Court or otherwise any amount due to him from such licensee.

Recovery of penalties due under bond.

24. When any person in compliance with any rule made hereunder gives a bond for the performance of any duty or act, such duty or act shall be deemed to a public duty, or an act in which the public are interested, as the case may be, and upon breach of the condition of such bond by him, the whole sum named therein as the amount to be paid in case of such breach may be recovered from him as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Government {1901} of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd.	1901.	*Enclosures*
Regd.		*Spare copies*

G.O., No. 270, 8th May 1901.

MAY.

Carnatic Stipends.

Sanctioning the proposal of the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, for the reversion of the 100 rupees drawn by the late Soda Bano in the name of the Prince of Arcot.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following papers:—

Letter,	No.	106,	Political,	dated	27th April 1868.
G.O.	„	137	„	„	13th June „
Letter	„	199	„	„	12th Sept. „
G.O.,	„	253	„	„	28th Oct. „
„	„	43	„	„	2nd Feb. 1874.

Read—also the following paper:—

From Major R. F. R. FORMBY, I.S.C., Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chepâk, 25th April 1901, No. 172.

I have the honour to report the demise, on the 16th of April 1901, of Soda Bano, one of the nikahi wives of His late Highness the first Prince of Arcot, who was drawing a monthly allowance of Rs. 100 as a scheduled member of the Arcot family—*vide* list appended with G.O., dated 12th September 1868, Political.

2. The deceased having died childless, her allowance is one that should revert to the present Prince of Arcot as successor in the title similar to the one sanctioned by G.O., No. 510, Political, dated 8th August 1896. I have the honour to solicit sanction of Government for the reversion of the 100 rupees drawn by the late Soda Bano in the name of the Prince of Arcot.

Order—No. 270, Political, dated 8th May 1901.

The proposal of the Paymaster is sanctioned.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends.
„ Accountant-General.

Government {1901} of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd. } 1901. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 275, 10th May 1901.

MAY.

Customs.

Requesting the authorities of the Shoranur-Cochin Railway and the Travancore branch of the South Indian Railway to afford every facility to the officials of the Travancore customs department for inspecting registers and goods stored on railway premises, and for recovering customs dues; and communicating to the Public Works (Railway) department a copy of letter from the Resident in Hyderabad on the subject for information and for issue of supplementary instructions if any are considered necessary.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following papers :—

G.O., No. 201, Political, dated 26th March 1900.

Abstract.—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin letter from the Government of India on the subject of certain questions raised by the Travancore Darbar regarding the exercise of jurisdiction over railway lands in that State.

G.O., Nos. 438, 439, 440, Political, dated 14th July 1900.

Abstract.—Requesting the Government of India to furnish this Government with a definite ruling as to whether British Indian subjects, who commit non-extraditable offences in Travancore territory and are arrested on the railway, may be surrendered for trial in the Travancore Courts; and addressing the Resident at Hyderabad on the subject of the rules regarding the facilities afforded to customs officials of the Hyderabad State for the provision of smuggling by passengers travelling on railways in the territory of His Highness the Nizam.

Read—also the following paper :—

From Lieut.-Colonel D. W. K. BARR, C.S.I., Officiating Resident at Hyderabad, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated 11th February 1901, No. 792.

In continuation of my letter No. 4135, dated the 1st September 1900, I have the honour to state that there are no formal rules regulating the facilities to customs officials of the Hyderabad State for the prevention of smuggling by passengers travelling on railways in His Highness the Nizam's territory.

2. As a matter of practice, however, certain facilities are afforded which may be summarized as follows :—

(a) The officials of the customs department of His Highness the Nizam's Government are permitted to inspect the registers of goods and parcels invoiced at railway stations. From these registers the customs officials obtain information enabling them to levy duty on the goods.

(b) The railway police is authorized to examine, seize or detain any goods, when requested to do so by His Highness' customs officials.

(c) His Highness' customs officials are allowed to levy and collect duty within railway premises on articles imported by railway servants residing within railway limits.

3. The baggage of passengers is examined by His Highness' customs officials in the customs houses erected outside railway premises. At all stations, except Hyderabad and Secunderabad, trains are met by a customs peon who collects the alighting passengers as they leave the platform and takes them to the customs house where their luggage is examined. At Hyderabad and Secunderabad, the customs house officials wait for this purpose at the exits from railway premises at those stations, also a customs house peon is allowed to be present at the parcels office in order to conduct passengers clearing parcels to the customs houses for examination.

Order—No. 275, Political, dated 10th May 1901.

The authorities of the Shoranur-Cochin Railway and the Travancore branch of the South Indian Railway will be requested to afford every reasonable facility to the officials of the Travancore customs department for inspecting registers and goods stored on railway premises, and for recovering customs dues. A copy of the Hyderabad Resident's letter of the 11th February last, in which the facilities which have been allowed to the customs officials in that State are summarized, will be communicated to the Public Works (Railway) department for information and for issue of supplementary instructions if any are considered necessary.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
,, Public Works Department (Railway).
,, Agent, South Indian Railway.
,, Agent and Manager, Madras Railway.

Government {1901} of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd. } 1901. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 277, 11th May 1901.

MAY.

Carnatic Stipends.

Accepting, with remarks, the recommendation of the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, that Rs. 35 out of the Rs. 185 drawn by Zahrá Bégam, shadi widow of the late Muḥammad Naqí, be paid to her son Muḥammad 'Alí on his seal for his life.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following papers :—

G.O., No. 777, Political, dated 16th August 1886.

Abstract.—Sanctioning, with certain restrictions, the grant of compassionate allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem to Zahrá Bégam from the lapsed stipend enjoyed by her late husband, Muḥammad Naqí.

G.O., No. 392, Political, dated 22nd June 1896.

Read—also the following paper :—

From Colonel H. H. HARVEY-KELLY, I.S.C., Officiating Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chepâk, 6th April 1901, No. 150.

Under paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 703, Political, dated 14th October 1899, I have the honour to forward, for the favourable consideration of Government, the accompanying petition with its enclosure received from Carnatic Stipendiary No. 1329-A Zahrá Bégam to the address of His Excellency the Governor in Council with the following remarks.

2. Petitioner is, as she states, the "shadi" widow of the late Muḥammad Naqí, *styled* Mír Askar Khán Bahádur Sálár Jang, who was the Commander-in-Chief of His Highness the last Nawab of Carnatic's forces and one of the prominent chief officers in his late Highness' service. Petitioner was granted a monthly pension of Rs. 200 (from the lapsed stipend of Rs. 400 which her late husband drew) under G.O. No. 777, Political, dated 16th August 1886, and was ordered to pay Rs. 15 per mensem from her allowance of Rs. 200 towards the support of her late husband's widowed daughter by a former wife.

3. But by G.O. No. 392, Political, dated 22nd June 1896, the above sum of Rs. 15 was separated from petitioner's stipend of Rs. 200 and paid to Raḥím-un-nisá Bégam on her seal by this office. Petitioner states that she has an only son, named Muḥammad 'Alí Ṣáḥib, who, owing to failure of optic nerve, is permanently incapacitated from earning his livelihood, and in support of her statement encloses a medical certificate signed by Lieutenant-Colonel Pope, M.D., and prays that a similar indulgence be shown to her son by separating the sum of Rs. 35 per mensem from her stipend of Rs. 185 (which she pays him under the advice of her late husband) and paid to him on his seal for his life.

4. Should Government see no objection, I would beg to recommend compliance with petitioner's request as a very special case and without forming a precedent to others, taking into consideration the fact of her son's inability to earn his livelihood, and that, by granting the petitioner's request, the Government will not incur a fresh charge on the State.

Enclosure.

Memorial from ZAHRÁ BÉGAM, Shadi widow of the late Bakhsh-i-ul-mulk Bahadur, to His Excellency the Governor in Council (through the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends), dated 25th March 1901.

Respectfully Sheweth,—

That your memorialist's late husband was the Commander-in-Chief of His Highness the late Nawab of the Carnatic and, as such, was in the enjoyment of a monthly pension of Rs. 400. On his demise in 1886 the memorialist was granted a life pension of Rs. 200 per mensem, *i.e.*, a moiety of the stipend enjoyed by her late husband, in consideration of his high position as a chief officer of the Nawab and also of the fact that the family was not in a prosperous condition—*vide* G.O., dated 16th August 1886.

Out of this stipend memorialist was ordered to make a monthly payment of Rs. 15 to one Rahim-un-nisá Bégam, the daughter by a nicka wife of her late husband, and subsequently, at the request of the latter, her allowance of Rs. 15 was ordered to be paid to her upon a separate coupon (*vide* G.O., dated 22nd June 1896), so that the memorialist is now in actual receipt of a pension of Rs. 185 per mensem. Being encumbered with a large number of daughters, the memorialist has not been able to lay by anything so as to be of use to the family after her death, as the maintenance and marriages of the girls have taxed her purse considerably.

Memorialist further begs to submit that she has got an only son, named Muhammad 'Ali Sáhib, who, though grown up, is, owing to her maintenance, permanently incapacitated from earning his livelihood. In support of this statement memorialist begs to enclose herewith a medical certificate from the Government Oculist in Madras, from which it will be seen that he is suffering from the failure of optic nerve and therefore unfit to earn a living. Memorialist pays him for his own and his family's expenses Rs. 35 per mensem out of her stipend, according to the wishes and advice of her late husband, who knew that his son was incapable of supporting himself.

His case is a source of considerable and constant anxiety to her. Being the only male member representative of a high family, it is but natural that he should be able to maintain his position through life, but unless the benign Government shows its usual generosity, the prospects before him are most gloomy. She therefore most humbly prays that, under the special circumstances of the case and in the absence of any other source of income to the family, your Excellency in Council will be mercifully pleased to separate the allowance she now pays him, viz., Rs. 35 per mensem, from her stipend of Rs. 185, as was invariably done in cases similarly circumstanced, and order the issue of the same in his name for his life, so that the son of such a high and prominent chief officer of the late Nawab of the Carnatic may not have to beg for his maintenance after her death.

His case and a thought of his future condition are making the memorialist's life miserable, and by acceding to her prayer your Excellency will not only save the remnant of a noble family from actual starvation and begging, but also free the memorialist, an old unfortunate widow, from her present plight and misery. For which act of kindness, etc.

Order—No. 277, Political, dated 11th May 1901.

The recommendation of the late Officiating Paymaster is accepted. It should be distinctly understood that the case is not to form a precedent, and that if Muhammad 'Alí predeceases his mother, the pension now separated from hers will be resumed by Government.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends.
" Accountant-General.

Government {1901} of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd. } 1901. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 284, 15th May 1901.

MAY.

Punishment of offences committed in connection with the Imperial Post offices established in Travancore and Cochin.

Requesting the Resident to suggest to the darbars of Travancore and Cochin that the passing of a regulation on the lines of Mysore regulation No. 1 of 1899 will effectually provide for the—.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From G. T. MACKENZIE, Esq., I.C.S., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Camp, Peermaad, dated 21st April 1901, Ref. on C. No. 1020.

The Postmaster-General of Madras wrote pointing out that, under section 57 (1) of the Indian Post Office Act, he cannot bring to trial before the courts in Travancore and Cochin his subordinates who commit offences under that Act. He therefore suggested that the Government of India be moved to empower magistrates in these two States to deal with these cases. I sent on this suggestion to the darbars for their views on it.

2. The Cochin darbar has no objection, but says that it will be necessary to pass a short regulation extending the Indian Post Office Act to the Cochin State. A draft regulation has been framed by the darbar and is submitted herewith.

3. The Travancore darbar objected to the proposal that magistrates in the Travancore State be empowered by the Government of India. The darbar feared that it would lead to practical inconveniences and doubts with regard to procedure, appeals, etc., and the darbar preferred to pass a regulation which would repeat for Travancore the penal and disciplinary clauses of the Post Office Act. After some discussion with the Postmaster-General such a regulation has been framed and it is also submitted.

4. The number of Imperial post offices in these two States is now very large and some such legislation is required. I have therefore the honour to recommend that the proposed legislation be permitted. Of the two methods I prefer the method adopted by Travancore, but as the Cochin darbar does not anticipate any difficulties of procedure the short draft regulation for Cochin may also be sanctioned.

Enclosures.

Regulation of 1076.

Whereas it is expedient to enact that the offences under the Indian Post Office Act, being Act XIV of 1866 of His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council, shall be offences in the Cochin State, It is hereby enacted as follows :

1. This regulation shall come into force at once.

2. All offences under the Indian Post Office Act, being Act XIV of 1866 of His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council, shall be offences in the Cochin State, and shall be punishable with the punishments prescribed in that Act for the above offences.

3. The procedure prescribed in Regulation II of 1059 shall be applicable to the trial of all offences under this regulation, and such offences shall be triable by any magistrate of the first or second class, or by the Court of Sessions.

4. The provisions contained in sections 55 to 61, both inclusive, of the Cochin Penal Code, shall apply to all fines imposed under this regulation.

Draft.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the punishment of offences committed in connection with the post offices established in Travancore by the authority of the Government of India and to regulate other matters relating to such post offices, We are hereby pleased to enact as follows :

1. This regulation shall be called the Imperial Post Office Regulation and shall come into force at once.

2. Subject to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, all our criminal courts except those of the third-class magistrates, are hereby empowered to inquire into and try offences within their jurisdiction under this regulation.

3. Whoever, being employed to carry or deliver any mail bag or any postal article in course of transmission by post—

(a) is in a state of intoxication while so employed, or

(b) is guilty of carelessness or other misconduct, whereby the safety of any such mail bag or postal article as aforesaid is endangered, or

(c) loiters or makes delay in the conveyance or delivery of any such mail bag or postal article as aforesaid, or

(d) does not use due care and diligence safely to convey or deliver any such mail bag or postal article as aforesaid,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

4. Whoever, being employed to carry or deliver any mail bag or any postal article in course of transmission by post, voluntarily withdraws from the duties of his office without permission or without having given one month's previous notice in writing, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both.

5. Whoever, being employed to carry or deliver any postal article in course of transmission by post and required while so employed to keep any register, makes, or causes or suffers to be made, any false entry in the register with intent to induce the belief that he has visited a place, or delivered a postal article, which he has not visited or delivered, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

6. Whoever, being an officer of the post office, commits theft in respect of, or dishonestly misappropriates or for any purpose whatsoever secretes or destroys or throws away any postal article in course of transmission by post or anything contained therein shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and shall also be punishable with fine.

7. Whoever being an officer of the post office, contrary to his duty, opens or causes or suffers to be opened, any postal article in course of transmission by post, or wilfully detains or delays, or causes or suffers to be detained or delayed, any such postal article, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine, or with both:

Provided that nothing in this section shall extend to the opening, detaining or delaying of any postal article under the authority of the Indian Post Office Act or in obedience to the order in writing of the Governor-General in Council or the direction of a competent court.

8. Whoever, being an officer of the post office,

(a) fraudulently puts any wrong official mark on a postal article, or

(b) fraudulently alters, removes or causes to disappear any official mark which is on a postal article, or

(c) being entrusted with the delivery of any postal article knowingly demands or receives any sum of money in respect of the postage thereof which is not chargeable under the Indian Post Office Act,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and shall also be punishable with fine.

9. Whoever, being an officer of the post office, entrusted with the preparing or keeping of any documents, fraudulently prepares the document incorrectly or alters or secretes or destroys the document shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and shall also be punishable with fine.

10. Whoever, being an officer of the post office, sends by post or puts into any mail bag any postal article upon which postage has not been paid or charged in the manner prescribed by the Indian Post Office Act, intending thereby to defraud the British Government of the postage on such postal article, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be punishable with fine.

11. (1) Except as otherwise permitted by the Government of India, no person shall send by post any explosive, dangerous, filthy, noxious or deleterious substance, any sharp substance, not properly protected, or any living creature which is either noxious or likely to injure postal articles in course of transmission by post or any officer of the post office.

(2) No person shall send by post any article or thing which is likely to injure postal articles in course of transmission by post or any officer of the post office.

12. No person shall send by post—

(a) any indecent or obscene printing, painting, photograph, lithograph, engraving, book or card or any other indecent or obscene article, or

(b) any postal article having thereon, or on the cover thereof, any marks, words, or designs of an indecent, obscene, seditious, scurrilous, threatening or grossly offensive character.

13. (1) Whoever, in contravention of the provisions of section 11 or 12 sends or tenders or makes over in order to be sent by post any postal article or anything, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

(2) The detention in the post office of any postal article on the ground that it was sent in contravention of the provisions of section 11 or section 12, shall not exempt the sender from any proceedings which might have been taken if the postal article had been delivered in due course of post.

14. Whoever places in or against any letter-box provided by the post office for the reception of postal articles any fire, match or light, any explosive, dangerous filthy, noxious or deleterious substance, or any fluid, or commits a nuisance in or against any such letter-box or its appurtenances or contents shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

15. Whoever, without due authority, affixes any placard, advertisement, notice, list, board or other thing in or on, or paints, tars or in any way disfigures any post office or any letter-box provided by the post office for the reception of postal articles, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

16. Whoever being required by the India Post Office Act to make a declaration in respect of any postal article to be sent by post or the contents or value thereof makes in his declaration any statement which he knows, or has reason to believe to be false, or does not believe to be true, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and if the false declaration is made for the purpose of defrauding the British Government, with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

17. Whoever, except under the authority of the Indian Post Office Act, or in obedience to the order in writing of the Governor-General in Council, or the direction of a competent court, detains the mails or any postal article in course of transmission by post, or on any pretence opens a mail bag in course of transmission by post, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees :

Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent the detention of an officer of the post office carrying the mails or any postal article in course of transmission by post, on a charge of having committed an offence declared to be cognizable by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or any other law for the time being in force.

18. Whoever abets the commission of any offence punishable under this Act or attempts to commit any offence so punishable, shall be punishable with punishment provided for that offence.

Order—No. 284, Political, dated 15th May 1901.

The Resident will suggest to the darbars of Travancore and Cochin that the passing of a regulation on the lines of Mysore regulation No. 1 of 1899 will effectually meet the case.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

Government {1901} of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd. } 1901. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 235, 17th May 1901.

MAY.

Administration Report.

Recording — of the office of the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, for the year 1900–1901.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From Major R. F. R. FORMBY, I.S.C., Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chepauk, 13th May 1901, No. 194.

I have the honour to forward the "administration report" of the office of the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, for the year 1900–1901.

ENCLOSURE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1900–1901.

Budget estimate for payment to Arcot, Carnatic, Jaghirdar and Yeomiahdar stipendiaries, and special allowances for house-rent and guards-of-honour for 1900–1901 :—

	RS.
(1) Arcot family	1,50,000
(2) Other stipends exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum—	
(i) Her Highness Naváb Khair-un-nisá Bégam Ṣáḥibá ..	73,200
(ii) Naváb Khurshid-un-nisá Bégam Ṣáḥibá	10,608
(3) Other stipends not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	1,32,500
(4) Miscellaneous payments (house-rent allowances)	10,800
(5) Guards-of-honour	3,136
Total ..	3,80,244

1899-1900.

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) Actually paid through this office to Carnatic, Jaghirdar and Yeomiahdar stipendiaries, inclusive of special allowances for house-rent and guards-of-honour ..	2,34,849	5	10
(2) Actually paid through this office to His Highness the Prince of Arcot's family	4,720	0	0
(3) Arrears paid to the heirs of deceased stipendiaries ..	356	6	5
(4) Payments made direct from the Madras Bank—			
(i) To His Highness the Prince of Arcot's family ..	1,45,280	0	0
(ii) To the present Prince of Arcot in right of his grandmother	4,800	0	0
Total ..	3,90,005	12	3

1900-1901.

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) Actually paid through this office to Carnatic, Jaghirdar and Yeomiahdar stipendiaries inclusive of special allowances for house-rent and guards-of-honour ..	2,30,363	1	1
(2) Actually paid through this office to His Highness the Prince of Arcot's family	4,420	0	0
(3) Arrears paid to the heirs of deceased stipendiaries ..	183	4	0
(4) Payments made direct from the Madras Bank—			
(i) To His Highness the Prince of Arcot's family ..	1,45,580	0	0
(ii) To the present Prince of Arcot in right of his grandmother	4,800	0	0
Total ..	3,85,346	5	5

The number of stipendiaries including those paid at "out-stations" on 1st April 1901, was 580, as shown below :—

		Number.	Amount.
			RS. A. P.
On 1st April 1901 ..	1801 stipends	225	3,904 1 11
	1855 "	286	15,377 1 11
	Paid at "out-stations."	69	564 11 5
	Total ..	580	19,845 15 3

Classified according to value, these stipends were as follows :—

From Re. 1 to Rs. 5 inclusive	215
" Rs. 5 " 10 "	116
" " 10 " 20 "	115
" " 20 " 50 "	83
" " 50 " 100 "	25
" " 100 " 200 "	15
" " 200 " 500 "	9
Above " 500	2
Total ..	580

Total deaths in 1900–1901.	Allotted sum per mensem.	Sum continued per mensem.	Sum actually lapsed to Government.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
25	306 5 1	66 4 0	240 1 1

	Number.	Amount per mensem.
		RS. A. P.
New stipends including those of widows whose husbands did not die in the current year	31	233 12 0
Transfers to other offices	4	47 9 4
Do. to this office	*Nil*	*Nil*

	RS.
Amount sanctioned for the commutation of stipends during the year 1900–1901	15,000

STATEMENT showing the number of stipends commuted and the amount for which commuted.

Number.	Description.	Amount of stipend per mensem.	Bonus.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
4	Carnatic stipendiaries received compulsory commutations	10 0 5	1,415 2 2
1	Carnatic stipendiary received compulsory commutation in the North Arcot district.	2 8 0	322 15 3
5	Total ..	12 8 0	1,738 1 5

ORDER—No. 285, Political, dated 17th May 1901.

Recorded.

2. It is presumed that the sum of Rs. 19,845–15–3 paid to 580 stipendiaries represents the monthly charge. If so, this fact should in future be stated.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends.
" Accountant-General.

Government {1901} of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd. }1901. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

G.O., &c., Nos. 297, 298, 27th May 1901.

MAY.

Chitralis.

Recording letter from the District Magistrate of The Nilgiris submitting copy of letter from the Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral stating that Diláwar Sháh and Hajum Khán were duly handed over to the Agency and that the State warrants relating to them were sent to the Government of India, Foreign Department. Copy to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following paper :—

G.O., No. 51, Political, dated 29th January 1901.

Abstract.—Communicating to the Collector and District Magistrate of The Nilgiris, with instructions, letter from the Government of India sanctioning the release of certain Chitralis.

Read—also the following paper :—

From C. M. MULLALY, Esq., I.C.S., District Magistrate, The Nilgiris, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 6th May 1901, R.C. No. 95.

In continuation of my letter, Ref. on C. No. 95, dated the 29th April 1901, I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter from the Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral, dated the 27th April 1901, No. 276, from which it will be seen that the State warrants of Hajum Khán and Diláwar Sháh have been forwarded direct to the Government of India.

2. The Political Agent, to whom a copy of G.O. No. 51, Political, dated the 29th January 1901, was furnished, has adopted this procedure, though he was specially requested in my letter of the 6th March last to return to me the State warrants duly endorsed, as was done on a former occasion, reference also being furnished to him of his letter No. 229, dated 28th May 1898, embodied in G.O. No. 519, Political, dated the 28th July 1898.

3. Hajum Khán with his family left Ootacamund on the 16th March 1901 in charge of two trustworthy constables and arrived at Erode the same day, where they were met by Diláwar Sháh from Kodaikánal. They were handed over on the 25th March 1901 by the Nilgiri escort to the Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral.

4. An expenditure of Rs. 461–12–9 was incurred on the railway fare, etc., of Hajum Khán and party and the two constables to Malakand and for the return journey of the constables to Ootacamund.

Enclosure.

From C. AULIN, Esq., Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral, to the District Magistrate of The Nilgiris, dated Malakand, 27th April 1901, No. 276.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 95, dated 16th April 1901.

2. Diláwar Sháh and Hajum Khán were duly handed over to this Agency, and the State warrants relating to them were sent to the Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, with this office letter No. 196, dated 25th March 1901.

ORDER—No. 297, Political, dated 27th May 1901.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the District Magistrate of The Nilgiris.

ENDORSEMENT—No. 298, Political, dated 27th May 1901.

Copy to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with reference to Mr. Clarke's letter No. 114-F., dated 16th January 1901.

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.